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## EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION SERIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN ONTARIO

1961 - 1972

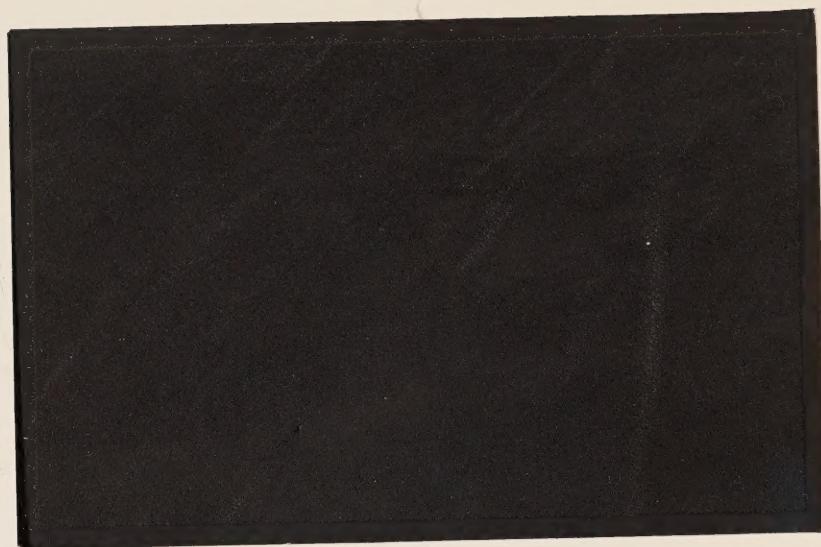
Number 1



Ministry of  
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1961 - 1972

Number 1



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RESEARCH BRANCH

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MARCH 1973

Hon. Fernand Guindon,  
Minister

R.D. Johnston,  
Deputy Minister.



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### ABOUT THE EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION SERIES

This is the first of what is intended to be a series of papers on employment and employment conditions in Ontario to be made available by the Research Branch of the Ministry of Labour. They will appear in a numbered series, be brief, and usually contain previously unpublished information about current employment concerns. It is not intended that the papers will be published on a regular basis but only as material becomes available from the work assignments of the Research Branch.

The purpose of the reports is to make generally available the substantial amount of information on employment that is generated in the course of the branch's work but is not sufficiently comprehensive to form the basis of a major report.

This paper, Number One in the series, gives perspective on employment and unemployment in Ontario since 1961. Because it is intended to be a background document and relies rather heavily on already published data, it is not typical of the others that will follow. These will be focussed on narrower subject areas, such as employee use of notice of termination, maternity provisions in collective agreements, and employment relationships and conditions of work in specific industries and occupations.

### EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN ONTARIO, 1961-1972

This paper is intended to provide a general picture of employment in Ontario since 1961. It includes highlights of the changes that have occurred in employment over the period and also relates these to labour force and unemployment. The paper is also meant to serve as a reference document for examination of other topics that will be covered in this series of reports.

EMPLOYMENT

As defined by Statistics Canada, the employed are all persons who, during a given period:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Employment in 1971 in Ontario had increased by 35.7 per cent from 1961. (See Table 1). By 1972, annual average employment had increased still further to 3,218,000 or 41.8 per cent above the 1961 figure.

TABLE 1  
EMPLOYMENT, ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES,  
ONTARIO, 1961-1972

Year	Number Employed (thousands)	Absolute Increase (thousands)	Percentage Increase
1961	2269	20	0.9
1962	2317	48	2.1
1963	2382	65	2.8
1964	2473	91	3.8
1965	2548	75	3.0
1966	2650	102	4.0
1967	2745	95	3.6
1968	2830	85	3.1
1969	2936	106	3.7
1970	2996	60	2.0
1971	3079	83	2.8
1972	3218	139	4.5
1961-1972	-	949	41.8

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, August 1972, Table 34.

Employment increased each year throughout the period, however, the magnitude of the yearly increase varied. In percentage terms, the increase in employment from one year to the next generally remained in the range of 2.8 to 4.0 per cent. Three exceptions to this were increases of 2.1 per cent in 1962, 2.0 per cent in 1970, and 4.5 per cent in 1972.

As well as being the greatest percentage increase during the period, the growth of 139,000 in employment in 1972 was also the largest absolute gain. The greatest absolute increases in other years were 106,000 in 1969 and 102,000 in 1966. Of course, as total employment increases over the years, more workers must be added in terms of absolute numbers to maintain the same percentage growth.

The great increase in employment since 1961 raises the question of where the additional workers came from. One source of added employment, of course, is increased population and thus, an increased labour force. In this case, the primary factors in population growth were immigration and the high birth rates of the 1940's. The labour force also will increase when there is an upward movement in the labour force participation rate (the proportion of total population over 15 years of age who are in the labour force).

The labour force, reflecting the increase in population in Ontario, as well as added labour force participation, increased from 2,401,000 in 1961 to 3,381,000 in 1972. The addition of 980,000 individuals to the labour force was an increase of approximately 42 per cent over the twelve-year period.

Table 2 shows the changes in total population, population aged 15 and over, the labour force, plus a breakdown for men and women for the 1961-1971 period. As can be seen in the Table, the population aged 15 and over increased at a faster rate since 1961 than the total population. That is the segment of the population which contains potential labour force participants. However, the labour force grew at an even more rapid pace due mainly to the growing number of women seeking work. Within the labour force, the growth was relatively one-sided, with the number of men increasing by only 25 per cent, while the number of women increased by approximately 62 per cent.

TABLE 2

## CHANGES IN POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, TOTAL AND BY SEX, ONTARIO 1961-1971

	1961	1971	Percentage Change
Ontario Population,			
total	6,236,000	7,703,000	23.5
Men	3,135,000	3,814,000	22.4
Women	3,102,000	3,862,000	24.5
Population aged 15 and over, total	4,229,000	5,494,000	29.9
Men	2,106,000	2,710,000	28.7
Women	2,123,000	2,784,000	31.1
Labour force, total	2,401,000	3,249,000	35.3
Men	1,717,000	2,138,000	24.5
Women	684,000	1,110,000	62.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey and Canada Census of Population, 1961, Ottawa.

#### Employment by Sex and Marital Status

Perhaps the most dramatic development in employment since 1961 has been the large increase in the number of women employed in Ontario. In percentage terms, the gain in women's jobs was over twice the growth in employment for men during the same period. Employment for women climbed by 475,000 or 69.0 per cent while for men employment increased by 500,000 or 30.6 per cent. Women, particularly married women, have been increasing their portion of total employment over the twelve-year period discussed here. The shifts are set forth below in Table 3. These shifts in employment mirrored shifts in the labour force and reflected changing labour force participation patterns since 1961.

While overall labour force participation rates have remained fairly steady since 1961, the calm surface is deceptive. The participation rates of some groups within the labour force

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX  
ONTARIO, 1961-1972

Year	Men	Women
1961	70.9	29.2
1962	70.8	29.2
1963	70.4	29.6
1964	69.5	30.6
1965	69.4	30.6
1966	68.7	31.3
1967	67.9	32.1
1968	67.5	32.5
1969	66.9	33.1
1970	66.6	33.4
1971	65.6	34.4
1972	65.2	34.8

Note: Percentages may not total to 100.0  
due to rounding.

Source: Statistics based on information in  
Statistics Canada, The Labour Force,  
Ottawa, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues.

have been shifting significantly. Two primary, and offsetting, trends are a declining participation rate for men and an increasing rate for women (see Table 4).

Another way of viewing the shift in employment by sex is to examine the year-to-year percentage increases in employment for men and for women. The annual increases in employment for men remained between 2.1 per cent and 2.9 per cent until 1970. In 1970 and 1971 the gains dropped to 1.5 and 1.4 per cent respectively. The greatest percentage increases in employment for men occurred in 1972 when the number of job-holders jumped 3.9 per cent over the previous year. Increases in employment of females varied much more. The smallest increase came in 1962 when employment was only 2.1 per cent higher than the previous year. The high end of the range occurred in 1964 when female employment rose by 7.4 per cent. (See Table 5).

TABLE 4

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX,  
ONTARIO, 1961-1971

Year	Total	Men	Women
1961	56.7	84.3	32.6
1962	56.3	83.5	32.1
1963	56.5	83.3	32.8
1964	57.0	82.8	34.7
1965	56.7	82.0	34.5
1966	57.2	82.0	35.4
1967	57.6	81.5	37.1
1968	57.7	79.2	36.9
1969	58.0	78.7	37.8
1970	58.0	78.5	38.1
1971*	58.3	77.8	39.3

\*Preliminary figures

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa. A full table of labour force participation rates by age and sex is included in the Appendix.

The proportion of married women who are employed has gradually and steadily increased since 1966 compared with the proportion of married men. Among the single (never married) and other (divorced, widowed, etc) marital status groups, the proportions of employed by sex have changed little, if at all, and sizes of the three groups relative to each other had also changed little (see Table 6). That it is married women who have increased their portion of total employment over the years is understandable. The proportion of single and other unmarried women who must work to support themselves and their dependents are probably already at work or at least in the labour market. With the total numbers and percentages of women employed rising, the group with the greatest backlog of potential workers is that of married women.<sup>1</sup>

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1. The question might be raised as to whether married women are a larger percentage of total employment simply because the proportion of married women in the population has increased. Census data and population estimates, however, indicate that the proportion of married women has remained almost constant over the 1966-1970 period.

TABLE 5

## EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, ONTARIO, 1961-1972

Year	Men			Women		
	(In thousands)		Per- centage Change	(In thousands)		Per- centage Change
	Number	Absolute Change		Number	Absolute Change	
1961	1608	-	-	662	-	-
1962	1641	33	2.1	676	14	2.1
1963	1678	37	2.3	704	28	4.1
1964	1718	40	2.4	756	52	7.4
1965	1768	50	2.9	780	36	4.8
1966	1820	52	2.9	830	50	6.4
1967	1864	44	2.4	881	51	6.1
1968	1910	46	2.5	920	39	4.4
1969	1965	55	2.9	972	52	5.7
1970	1994	29	1.5	1002	30	3.1
1971	2021	27	1.4	1058	56	5.6
1972	2100	79	3.9	1119	61	5.8
1961-1972	-	492	30.6	-	475	69.0
Annual Average	-	-	2.8	-	-	6.3

Source: Statistics based on data from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

TABLE 6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN ONTARIO BY  
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1966-1971

Marital Status	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Single	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.2	22.8	23.6
Male	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.8
Female	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.8
Married	71.8	71.9	72.3	72.3	72.4	71.4
Male	53.2	52.7	52.3	51.8	51.6	50.2
Female	18.6	19.2	19.9	20.5	20.8	21.2
Other	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0
Male	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
Female	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3

Source: Statistics based on data supplied from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulations, Ottawa.  
 Figures may contain small differences with the same data published by Statistics Canada, due to the use of different rounding procedures.

Employment by Age and Sex

The results of the post-war baby boom have been making themselves felt in the labour market in Ontario. The group aged 14-19 and 20-24 years are the most rapidly expanding segments of the growing labour force in the Province, as well as the fastest growing parts of those employed. Because of the pressure of additional numbers, these groups also are experiencing much higher unemployment rates than others. The rapid increase in employment by the 20-24 age group expanded their portion of total employment, although only slightly, over the six-year period for which data for employment by age is available. Table 7 presents the percentage distribution of employment by age group for each of the years 1966-1971 and includes distributions for men and women as well as total employment.

During the period under review, employment increased at a more rapid rate for women than for men in each of the five age group classifications. As a result of this faster growth rate, women as a proportion of total employment increased in all age groups as well as overall. Table 8 shows how the composition of employment by sex within each age group changed over the six-year period. (See also Table 9.)

TABLE 7  
PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, ONTARIO,  
1966-1971

Age Group	Men	Women	Total
14-19	9.8	23.1	15.6
20-24	26.0	41.3	31.8
25-44	11.1	27.5	15.7
45-64	10.1	24.7	14.2
65 and over	-19.1	-	-15.1
All Ages	10.9	27.5	16.2

Source: Statistics based on monthly data supplied by Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulation, Ottawa.

The changes in employment by age group and sex have been brought about in part by changes in labour force participation rates.<sup>2</sup> These rates have been influenced by three major trends. The first of the trends is that of an increasing propensity for young people (especially young men) in the 20-24 year age group to increase the number of years of education they obtain, thus delaying their entry into the labour market.

The second trend is that toward an earlier retirement age, reducing the labour force participation rates of individuals aged 65 and over.

The third trend, that of rising labour force participation by women, particularly married women (see section on employment by marital status and sex), is illustrated vividly by the increases in labour force participation rates of women in the 20-24, 25-44, and 45-64 year age groups during the 1961-1971 period. In the case of young women aged 20-24 years, this trend seems to offset the movement toward increased education. A complete table of labour force participation rates by age and sex for Ontario, 1961 to 1971 is included in the Appendix.

2. N.H.W. Davis, Cycles and Trends in Labour Force Participation 1953-1968. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. This publication contains a more detailed discussion and statistical analysis of changes in labour force participation rates. This DBS publication attempts to measure changes in participation rates in response to changes in the demand for labour. Much of the discussion in this section is based upon the Davis paper.

TABLE 8

 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY  
 SEX FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS,  
 ONTARIO 1966-1971

Year and Sex	Age Group				
	14-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
1966					
Male	56.1	60.4	71.2	70.9	79.1
Female	43.9	39.6	28.8	29.1	20.9
1967					
Male	56.4	59.5	70.6	69.8	79.3
Female	43.5	40.5	29.4	30.2	20.7
1968					
Male	56.1	58.9	70.2	69.6	75.9
Female	43.9	41.1	29.8	30.3	24.1
1969					
Male	55.5	58.6	69.2	69.4	79.0
Female	44.5	41.4	30.8	30.6	21.0
1970					
Male	56.1	58.2	69.0	68.6	79.2
Female	43.9	41.8	31.0	31.4	20.8
1971					
Male	53.3	57.7	68.3	68.2	75.3
Female	46.7	42.5	31.7	31.8	24.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: Statistics based on monthly data supplied by Statistics Canada, the Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulations, Ottawa.

TABLE 9  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY AGE  
AND SEX ONTARIO, 1966-1971

Year and Sex	Age Group					Total
	14-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Total						
1966	8.9	12.0	44.9	31.0	3.2	100.0
1967	9.0	12.5	44.5	31.0	3.0	100.0
1968	9.0	13.0	44.2	30.9	2.9	100.0
1969	8.7	13.5	44.4	30.7	2.8	100.0
1970	8.8	13.5	44.2	30.9	2.6	100.0
1971	8.9	13.6	44.7	30.5	2.4	100.0
Men						
1966	7.3	10.5	46.5	32.0	3.7	100.0
1967	7.5	10.9	46.2	31.9	3.5	100.0
1968	7.5	11.3	46.0	31.9	3.3	100.0
1969	7.2	11.8	45.9	31.8	3.3	100.0
1970	7.4	11.8	45.8	31.9	3.1	100.0
1971	7.2	12.0	46.5	31.7	2.7	100.0
Women						
1966	12.5	15.2	41.2	28.8	2.2	100.0
1967	12.3	15.8	40.7	29.2	1.9	100.0
1968	12.2	16.4	40.4	28.8	2.2	100.0
1969	11.7	16.9	41.3	28.3	1.7	100.0
1970	11.6	16.9	41.0	29.0	1.6	100.0
1971	12.1	16.8	41.2	28.2	1.7	100.0

Source: Statistics based on monthly data supplied by Statistics Canada, The Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulation, Ottawa.

#### Employment by Industry

By far the fastest growing segment of Ontario industry since 1961 has been the services sector. It has increased by over 80 per cent since 1961 and has increased its portion of total employment from 17.6 per cent in 1961 to 24.4 per cent in 1970.

The second major change in employment by industry was the decline in agriculture. The number of workers in this industry dropped by 18.5 per cent since 1961. The proportion of employment in agriculture also decreased from 7.1 per cent to 4.4 per cent of the total over the period. Although figures are not available for the full period for other primary industries, the proportion of residuals, of which these primarily industries are a part (see Table 10), has been decreasing. Also employment in primary

TABLE 10

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY,  
ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1961-1970

Industry	Ontario		Canada	
	1961	1970	1961	1970
Agriculture	7.1	4.4	11.2	6.5
Manufacturing	27.4	27.4	21.5	21.2
Durables	13.9	14.9	9.6	10.1
Non-Durables	13.5	12.5	11.9	11.0
Construction	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	8.1	7.3	9.4	8.5
Trade	12.9	14.7	12.3	13.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.9
Public Administration	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7
Services	17.6	24.4	17.6	24.0

Note: Totals may not add to 100.0 due to exclusion from this distribution of some industries, mainly in Primary Industries (other than Agriculture).

Source: Statistics based on data from Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, Cat. No. 72-008, 1969 and 1970, and Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, 1961-1968, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa. Complete tables of employment (numerical and percentage distributions) by industry for Ontario and Canada, 1961-1970, are included in the Appendix.

occupations has fallen. Thus one might safely conclude that employment in these industries as a percentage of the total has dropped since 1961.

Other shifts in proportions of total employment by industry were relatively small in the 1961-1970 period. Durable goods manufacturing; trade, finance, insurance and real estate; and public administration all increased slightly, while non-durables; and transportation, communication, and other utilities showed small declines (see Table 11).

TABLE 11

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1961-1970

Industry	Ontario	Canada
Agriculture	-18.5	-24.9
Manufacturing	31.9	28.2
Construction	33.1	26.6
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	19.8	17.7
Trade	51.1	47.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	50.1	57.6
Services	82.6	77.6
Public Administration	35.6	35.4

Source: Statistics based on data from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Ottawa.

The changes in proportions among Ontario industries have been much the same as those in Canada. This is understandable, as Ontario has had 37 to 38 per cent of the total employment in Canada during the eleven-year period. Overall, the proportion of workers in agricultural employment has been larger for Canada than for Ontario, and the percentage of manufacturing employees has

been less for Canada than for Ontario. The proportions of employment in the other industries and the changes in them have been remarkably similar in Canada and Ontario.

#### Employment by Occupation

Some important changes have been occurring in employment by occupation. In spite of limited data<sup>3</sup> and the care which must therefore be taken when examining it, some occupational trends seem clearly indicated.

White collar workers, especially professional and technical, and clerical groups, increased their proportion of the total rapidly. The entire group went from 27.7 per cent in 1931 to approximately 48 per cent in 1972. The two classifications mentioned above doubled during the same period.

Manual workers declined as a portion of the total over the period, although the drop was not a steady one. This group which includes manufacturing and mechanical workers as well as labourers, construction, and transportation and communication occupations, may well reflect the relative drop in the manufacturing, construction and transportation and communication industries as a portion of total employment.

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3. Data on employment by occupation is available only for 1972 (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulation, Ottawa), however, this data may be roughly comparable with previous census information on labour force by occupation. Census data for labour force by occupation has been compiled and examined in a study by Shirley Green (Shirley Green, Occupational Trends in Ontario, 1931 to 1961, Research Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, June 1967, Toronto). One difficulty in comparing data from the various censuses is the non-comparability of occupational classes. These differences have been adjusted to the 1951 census classification (Green, p. 7). This breakout will differ somewhat from the employment occupation classes used by Statistics Canada in the Labour Force Survey which provides the 1972 data. In the 1951 and 1961 censuses, persons in the labour force and not employed (looking for work) were classified by the last job performed. In the 1931 and 1941 censuses, they were classified by the type of work normally performed (Green, p. 7). The primary possible distortion in comparing the labour force and employment by occupational groups would occur if in 1972 there is significantly high or low unemployment in any occupational category.

Relatively little change (only a slight increase) was found to occur in the service occupations relative to total labour force and employment. This development might be questioned in view of the growth of the service industry (as discussed in a previous section of the paper). However, a closer look at which industries make up the service category provides some explanation. Some of the fast growing sections of the service industry include education, health, and services to business management. A large portion of the occupations in those sectors would be classified as professional and technical, and clerical, thus not only providing some explanation for the stability of the service occupations as a portion of the total, but also some added explanation of the rapidly increasing proportions in the white collar occupations.

Marked declines in the relative number of people in primary occupations occurred during the period reviewed here. They fell from nearly a quarter of the total work force to under 10 per cent in 1961 and still further to less than 5 per cent in 1972. Agricultural occupations were the largest part of the primary sector experienced the greatest decreases.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment, the focus of much concern from observers of the labour market scene in recent months, has traced a cyclical path in past years. For unemployment, it is perhaps more meaningful to look at years prior to 1961 as well as those following, rather than simply examining the 1961-1972 period.

TABLE 12  
UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE, ONTARIO 1953-1972

Year	Unemployment Rate (As Per Cent of Labour Force)	Unemployment Number (In Thousands)
1953	2.1	41
1954	3.8	77
1955	3.2	66
1956	2.4	51
1957	3.4	77
1958	5.4	122
1959	4.5	103
1960	5.4	128
1961	5.5	132
1962	4.3	105
1963	3.8	94
1964	3.2	83
1965	2.5	66
1966	2.5	69
1967	3.1	89
1968	3.5	104
1969	3.1	95
1970	4.3	134
1971	5.2	170
1972	4.8	162

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force,  
Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues,  
Ottawa.

From the preceding table it can be seen that Ontario has experienced two periods of relatively high unemployment since 1953; the five-year period 1958 to 1962, when unemployment reached

a rate of 5.4 per cent in two of the five years, and again in 1970-1972. After 1961, it was not until 1971 that the unemployment rate climbed higher than 5.0 per cent. Absolute numbers of unemployed varied cyclically over the period, although with an overall upward movement as total numbers in the labour force increased.

The high unemployment in 1971 dropped off in 1972. For the year, the unemployment rate decreased from 5.2 per cent in 1971 to 4.8 per cent in 1972, a substantial decline.

#### Unemployment by Sex

The unemployment rate for men has been, and continues to be higher than that for women (see Table 13). The differentials between the rates for the two have been lowest in years of lowest unemployment rates (1965 and 1966). The difference was

TABLE 13

#### UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE BY SEX, ONTARIO, 1961-1972

Year	Men		Women		Difference Between Un- Employment Rates of Men and Women
	Number (thousands)	Rate	Number (thousands)	Rate	
1961	109	6.4	22	3.2	3.2
1962	84	4.9	21	3.0	1.9
1963	73	4.2	20	2.8	1.4
1964	62	3.5	20	2.6	0.9
1965	49	2.6	18	2.3	0.3
1966	49	2.6	20	2.4	0.2
1967	65	3.4	25	2.8	0.6
1968	74	3.7	31	3.3	0.4
1969	67	3.3	28	2.8	0.5
1970	95	4.5	39	3.7	0.8
1971	117	5.5	52	4.8	0.7
1972	112	5.1	51	4.4	0.8

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

the highest in 1961, a year of relatively high unemployment. The variation may be due in part to the difference in strength of attachment to the labour force. Women, after losing a job, tend to sever their connection with the work force more quickly than men, perhaps not working or looking for work again until appropriate jobs become more plentiful.

As noted above, since 1966 unemployment rates have risen, but differentials have not increased proportionately. The distribution of total unemployment by sex has shifted over the years with women taking up a growing portion. This trend reflects the increasing labour force participation of women over the period. (See Table 14).

TABLE 14

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX  
ONTARIO, 1961-1972

Year	Men	Women
1961	82.6	16.7
1962	80.0	20.0
1963	77.7	21.3
1964	74.7	24.1
1965	74.2	27.3
1966	71.0	29.0
1967	73.0	28.1
1968	71.2	29.8
1969	70.5	29.5
1970	70.9	29.1
1971	68.8	30.6
1972	68.7	31.3

Source: Statistics based on information from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

Just as, at a given period of time, the population is divided into those individuals in the labour force and those outside it, so is the labour force divided into employed and unemployed persons. Any addition to the labour force will also be composed of those two groups. If the labour force and employment are increasing proportionately, there will be no change in the unemployment rate. It is when the percentage change in the

first two factors is not the same that the unemployment rate is affected. For example, if people are entering the labour force at a more rapid rate than that at which jobs are being created, the unemployment rate will rise. Chart A illustrates the relationship of the unemployment rate and percentage changes in labour force and employment in Ontario for the eleven-year period 1961-1972.

#### Unemployment by Age

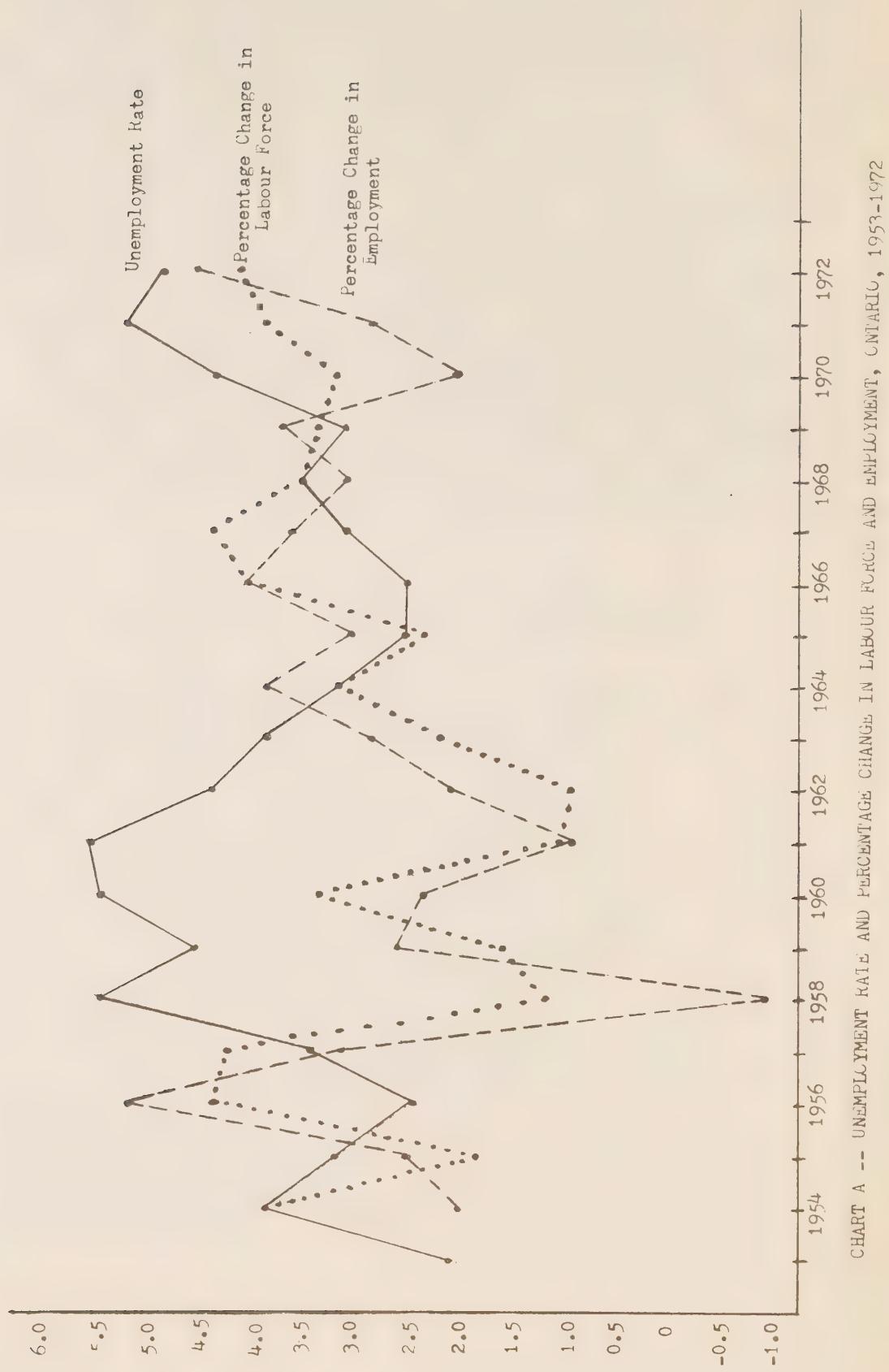
Since 1966, the unemployment rate has generally increased for almost all age groups, for both men and women as a total. The only group exhibiting a decline are men aged 65 and over. This may be due in part to the trend toward earlier retirement. (This is discussed in the section on labour force participation). For both men and women the highest rates are for those aged 14-19, followed by the 20-24 age group. The following table provides unemployment rates by age group 1966-1971. The rates for the 14-19 age group have usually been two to two and one-half times the rate for all age groups, and the rates for ages 25-64 have been below the overall rate in each year.

TABLE 15

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP, ONTARIO 1966-1971

Age Group	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
14-19	6.7	8.1	9.6	8.2	10.8	12.7
20-24	3.0	3.9	4.7	3.9	6.0	7.9
25-44	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.6
45-64	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.9
65 and Over	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9
Total	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.1	4.3	5.2

Source: Statistics based on data from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulations, Ottawa.



THE LABOUR FORCE

Due to the uneven growth in the labour force between men and women, the composition of the labour force shifted steadily during the eleven years. The proportion of women increased from 28.5 per cent of the total labour force in 1961 to 34.2 per cent in 1971, with corresponding decreased for men being 71.5 per cent to 65.8 per cent (see Table 16).

TABLE 16  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY SEX  
ONTARIO, 1961-1972

Year	Men	Women
1961	71.5	28.5
1962	71.2	28.8
1963	70.7	29.2
1964	69.6	30.4
1965	69.5	30.5
1966	68.7	31.3
1967	68.1	32.0
1968	67.6	32.4
1969	67.0	33.0
1970	66.7	33.3
1971	65.8	34.2
1972	65.4	34.6

Source: Statistics based on information from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

Note: Totals may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

The composition of the labour force by age group also shifted over the 1961-1971 period. The two younger age groups (14-19 years and 20-24 years) increased their proportion of total labour force while the 25-44 and 65 and over age groups declined. The only age group retaining an equal portion of the labour force was that of the age 45-64. These movements reflect the relative changes in population and labour force for the age groups over the eleven-year period. The two age groups which

increased their portion of the labour force have the greatest percentage increases in population and the labour force. On the other hand, the age group demonstrating the greatest decline in proportion of the labour force, while having an increase in population of 27 per cent over the period, actually decreased in numbers in the labour force. This gain reflects the influence of the trend toward earlier retirement upon the labour force participation rates.

TABLE 17

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE  
BY AGE GROUP, ONTARIO, 1961-1971

Age Group	Percentage Change in	
	Population	Labour Force
Total	29.9	35.3
14-19	63.2	58.6
20-24	74.2	71.7
25-44	13.7	26.9
45-64	28.4	35.0
65 and Over	27.0	-15.6

Source: Statistics based on information from the Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Ottawa.

## A P P E N D I X



TABLE 1  
SELECTED LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS, ONTARIO, 1961-1972

Selected Labour Market Indicators	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
<b>Labour Force, Total (000)</b>	3,381	3,249	3,130	3,032	2,934	2,834	2,719	2,614	2,556	2,476	2,422	2,401
Men	2,211	2,138	2,089	2,032	1,984	1,929	1,869	1,817	1,780	1,751	1,725	1,717
Women	1,169	1,110	1,041	1,000	951	906	850	798	776	724	697	684
<b>Employed, Total (000)</b>	3,218	3,079	2,996	2,936	2,830	2,745	2,650	2,548	2,473	2,382	2,317	2,269
Men	2,100	2,021	1,994	1,865	1,910	1,864	1,820	1,768	1,718	1,678	1,641	1,608
Women	1,119	1,058	1,002	972	920	881	830	780	756	704	676	662
<b>Unemployed, Total (000)</b>	162	170	134	95	104	89	69	66	83	94	105	132
Men*	112	117	95	67	74	65	49	49	62	73	84	109
Women*	51	52	39	28	31	25	20	18	20	20	21	22
<b>Unemployment Rate, Total</b>	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.3	5.5
Men	5.1	5.5	4.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.5	4.2	4.9	6.4
Women	4.4	4.8	3.7	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

\*Figures obtained by subtraction - labour force less employment.

TABLE 2

ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES  
BY AGE AND SEX, 1961-1971

Ontario Labour Force Participation Rates	1971*	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Male, Total	77.8	78.5	78.7	79.2	81.5	82.0	82.8	83.3	83.5	84.3	
14-19	38.8	39.4	37.9	40.0	42.2	41.7	40.4	41.5	42.9	41.0	43.6
20-24	83.1	83.2	84.7	85.1	89.0	89.8	90.5	91.6	92.0	94.6	
25-44	97.5	97.6	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.7	98.9	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.8
45-64	91.9	92.9	93.2	93.6	94.1	94.3	94.1	92.5	94.6	94.1	94.2
65 and over	22.0	25.2	26.9	26.9	28.8	31.5	32.1	31.8	29.6	33.2	33.6
Female, Total	39.3	38.1	37.8	36.9	37.1	35.4	34.5	34.7	32.8	32.1	32.6
14-19	38.0	31.4	31.1	31.8	34.4	32.4	33.8	31.7	31.6	33.2	36.9
20-24	61.0	59.4	60.1	59.2	59.2	58.0	55.1	54.6	49.8	52.0	51.0
25-44	45.2	43.5	43.4	40.9	39.9	38.4	37.1	37.2	35.0	33.6	34.4
45-64	40.8	40.8	39.5	39.5	40.2	37.5	37.1	37.6	36.0	34.1	33.3
65 and over	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.8	6.0	6.8	6.3	8.4	7.5	6.5	7.4
Total	58.3	58.0	58.0	57.7	57.6	57.2	56.7	57.0	56.5	56.3	56.7

\* Preliminary figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

TABLE 3

## LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP, ONTARIO, 1961-1971

Labour Force by Age Group	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Labour Force by Age Group (figures in thousands)											
Total	3,249	3,130	3,032	2,934	2,834	2,719	2,614	2,556	2,476	2,422	2,401
14-19	314	296	279	282	270	254	240	231	222	204	198
20-24	455	430	412	385	357	328	298	284	268	262	265
25-44	1,428	1,368	1,334	1,284	1,252	1,210	1,174	1,158	1,137	1,127	1,125
45-64	976	955	922	898	872	838	814	788	763	739	723
65+	76	80	84	86	84	89	90	94	86	90	90
Labour Force by Age Group - Percentage Distribution											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-19	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.2
20-24	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.0
25-44	44.0	43.7	44.0	43.8	44.2	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.9	46.6	46.9
45-64	30.0	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.8	31.1	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.1
65+	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8

Source: Ontario Department of Treasury and Economics,  
Ontario Statistical Review, 1971, p. 47.

TABLE 4  
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, ONTARIO, 1961-1970  
(figures in thousands)

Industry	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Agriculture	132	136	143	147	140	151	160	172	158	162
Manufacturing	821.2	837.0	810.6	806.7	796.5	751.1	712.2	680.8	653.9	622.6
Durables	447.6	460.3	441.2	441.3	437.9	409.5	381.5	359.6	337.8	315.5
Non-durables	373.6	376.6	369.5	365.4	358.5	341.7	330.7	321.1	316.2	306.2
Construction	150.4	151.3	142.8	138.1	140.9	132.4	118.7	113.3	114.1	113.0
Transportation, Communication and other Utilities	220.0	215.0	207.1	211.9	205.9	201.3	196.5	190.4	187.4	183.6
Trade	440.7	424.2	385.3	369.7	358.8	340.5	324.5	312.6	303.7	291.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	132.6	130.5	120.9	113.4	105.8	102.1	100.5	96.2	91.4	88.3
Services	731.1	694.2	637.8	583.9	547.2	512.8	483.0	453.6	425.9	400.4
Public Administration	179.3	171.7	168.5	162.2	158.2	147.4	142.6	138.1	136.2	132.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, Cat. No. 72-008, selected issues, and Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry 1961-68, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa.

TABLE 5  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, ONTARIO, 1961-1970

Industry	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Agriculture	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.5	7.2	6.8	7.1
Manufacturing	27.4	28.5	28.6	29.4	30.1	29.5	28.8	28.6	28.2	27.4
Durables	14.9	15.7	15.6	16.1	16.5	16.1	15.4	15.1	14.6	13.9
Non-Durables	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5
Construction	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
Transportation, Communication and other Utilities	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1
Trade	14.7	14.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Services	24.4	23.6	22.5	21.3	20.6	20.1	19.5	19.0	18.4	17.6
Public Administration	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry,  
 Cat. No. 72-008, selected issues, and Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry,  
 1961-68, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa.

TABLE 6  
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, CANADA, 1961-1970  
(Figures in Thousands)

Industry	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Agriculture	511.3	535.1	545.5	558.8	543.5	593.8	630.0	648.8	659.7	681.2
Manufacturing	1669.3	1693.4	1639.2	1621.8	1597.8	1520.1	1450.5	1396.9	1356.2	1302.1
Durables	799.3	821.2	785.1	780.3	770.3	723.2	679.2	648.6	619.0	581.5
Non-durables	870.0	872.5	854.1	841.5	827.5	796.9	771.3	748.2	737.2	720.5
Construction	369.1	379.1	361.3	363.4	379.6	356.6	323.0	306.0	305.0	291.5
Transportation, Communication and other Utilities	672.0	662.6	642.3	652.1	634.8	616.4	598.9	581.6	575.4	571.1
Trade	1097.6	1064.7	984.5	949.4	920.2	872.5	829.0	796.8	772.3	743.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	307.1	300.5	280.7	265.6	248.8	238.9	229.9	218.1	205.4	194.8
Services	1891.5	1814.7	1679.3	1567.5	1458.7	1362.2	1270.8	1192.6	1117.1	1065.1
Public Administration	449.1	420.3	408.1	399.1	375.6	362.0	352.8	345.2	341.7	331.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry,  
Cat. No. 72-008, selected issues, and Estimates of Employees by  
Province and Industry 1961-68, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa.

TABLE 7  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, CANADA, 1961-1970

Industry	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Agriculture	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.6	8.7	9.5	10.2	10.6	11.2
Manufacturing	21.2	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.3	22.2	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.5
Durables	10.1	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.6
Non-Durables	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9
Construction	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8
Transportation, Communication and other Utilities	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4
Trade	13.9	13.7	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Services	24.0	23.3	22.3	21.2	20.4	19.9	19.2	18.7	17.9	17.6
Public Administration	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry,  
Cat. No. 72-008, selected issues, and Estimates of Employees by  
Province and Industry 1961-68, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION,  
 1972 AND LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION,  
 1931-1961, ONTARIO

Industry	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White Collar	27.7	29.0	35.5	41.0	48.1
Proprietary & Managerial	6.1	5.8	8.0	8.1	9.9
Professional & Technical	6.3	6.9	7.5	10.0	14.4
Clerical	8.3	9.6	13.0	14.7	16.6
Commercial & Financial	7.0	6.7	7.0	8.2	7.2
Manual	38.3	38.9	41.0	35.4	35.8
Manufacturing & Mechanical	15.3	21.0	21.3	18.4	*
Construction	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.0	*
Labourers	11.1	6.7	6.8	5.1	4.5
Transportation & Communication	6.8	6.4	7.4	6.9	4.9
Service	9.2	10.3	9.5	12.4	11.3
Personal	8.0	9.0	6.8	9.3	-
Protective & Other	1.2	1.3	2.7	3.1	-
Primary	24.7	21.5	13.0	8.9	4.8
Agricultural	22.5	18.5	10.8	7.2	3.8
Fishing, Hunting & Trapping	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	*
Logging	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	*
Mining & Quarrying	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	*
Not Stated	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.3	-

Source: 1931-1961 - Shirley Green Occupational Trends in Ontario: 1931 to 1961  
 Research Branch, Department of Labour, Table 2, p. 72.

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\*Not available in comparable categories.

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